THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

The Bible Speaks.... ....
Scripture: Acts 6:1-6; Romans 12:9-16; 13:1-10; I Corinthians 3:4-9; Galatians 5:13-15.
Devotional Reading: Isaiah 41:6-10.

Christian Citizens

Lesson for September 12, 1954

SUPPOSE the dream of some scientists comes true, and there is built a "space platform" buzzing around the earth, some thousand miles away, like a little moon? Suppose this thing is equipped with telescopic sights and atomic weapons? Such a thing — and it is now technically possible—would give its possessors power over the whole earth such as no conqueror has ever had. The question then would be: What kind of people are running the thing? Do they really take an interest in the human race, or suppose they didn't care, and started blasting away some fine morning just for fun? E. B. White's famous story, "The Morning of the Day They Did It," imagines what would happen then.

Dr. Foreman

Learning to Belong

That may not be true as prophecy, —a continent, a planet, blown out of existence because two men who do not care anything about it, or anything else, take a notion to blast it. But it is quite true as a picture of human attitudes. Neither soldier nor senator nor common citizen will do anything to help a country or people for whom he feels no special attraction; and he may very easily injure or destroy it without much conscience. In war, this is a picture of how each nation looks at the enemy; in "peace," it is a picture of the lack of social responsibility which plagues every country in the world. "Do what you like with it—it isn't mine," may possibly be all right when you are talking about your neighbor's tomato-patch or automobile. But when you are talking about your neighbor's nation, you are talking about something that is just as much yours as his. We all begin life as little egotists, each of us the center of his little high-chair universe. By degrees we learn to say "we" about our family, our gang, maybe our town or high school or lodge. But it takes church members a long time—some of them—to say "we" about the church, and even longer for even Christian citizens to say "we" about their country. Having no special feeling for it, they don't care what happens to it, and may even take part in doing it harm, just because they have never learned to belong to it.

Christian Citizens Needed

The Apostle Paul was a citizen of a great empire, and he was proud of the fact. He believed that every Christian, whether a citizen or not, had certain duties of obedience, responsibility and support, toward the Roman Empire. If this was true in those days, when the government was non-Christian, corrupt and oppressive, when Christians had for the most part no chance whatever in sharing the responsibilities of government, how much more true it is in a democracy! With professed Christians numbering about half the total population, with the vote in our hands and our representatives no farther away than the nearest mail-box, we have even more reason and opportunity to make our presence and our ideas felt, as Christian citizens, than could have been possible in the time of Paul and Nero. Any Christian who is old enough to vote and educated enough to read and write, might well ask himself a few questions to see if he is much of a Christian.

Quiz for Christian Citizens

Do you know the names of your senator, your congressman? Did you vote for them? Why? Do you know whether they are Christians by profession? Do you know how they have been voting on important questions? If so, do you find that they have been taking a Christian attitude as reflected in their votes?

Have you ever taken the time and spent the money to write or wire your congressman or senator to let him know how you and your neighbors stand on important matters? Have you felt that international affairs were somehow beyond your scope, or have you realized that bad relationships between nations have always brought death to happy homes? Do you realize that our nation, and others, have developed weapons of such terrible force that to use them can destroy the race of man? Do you have any idea what your congressman and senator, your personal representatives, are thinking and doing?

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

DRY WEATHER COMPLICATES DISEASES OF TREES

Dry weather causes a lot of confusion when it comes to tree diseases.

S. B. Fenne, plant pathologist at VPI, says during the past several months many specimens from damaged trees have been sent to VPI for disease identification. In many cases, the main cause of the damage was the exceedingly dry weather of the past two years Of course, he says there have been some leaf-spot and wilt speciments, but in most cases the drying of leaves and damage to twigs can be blamed on the weather. This is especially true with older trees or trees nearing maturity.

There are other things that will injure trees and make them appear diseased. For instance, soil grading, too much competition from other trees, or growing too near the street with a limited soil area. Air pollution by soot or too much dust is often harmful. All of these factors will contribute to a weakening of a tree and often such a tree is more susceptible to disease.

If you've wondered how to prevent the bad effects of not enough rainfall, here are a few suggestions. If it is possible, when setting out trees or plants, get them from an area where rainfall is about the same as it is where they are to be planted. This will help them become inured to local conditions. Some extra water may have to be applied at times. This includes watering newly set plants for two or three years under normal conditions, and street trees most of the time after they are close to maturity.

Watering ornamental plants is usually done with a hose—and this has some drawbacks, because the home owner gets impatient and doesn't apply enough. Water should be applied so slowly that it does not run off, and you should keep at it long enough so the water penetrates at least 5 or 6 inches into the soil. The ideal way is to apply a small amount per minute continuously for several hours.

IN REFERENCE TO: TETRA PETKUS RYE

There is a new variety of rye called Tetra Petkus. This information is for the benefit of all the people who have been coming through the rye these many years—and also for the benefit of farmers who have been wondering about it.

W. W. Lewis, agronomist at VPI, says the variety was in the rye tests at seven of the outlying branches of VPI Agricultural Experiment Stations this year. The drouth last fall and late seeding made the results inconclusive. However, as the agronomists see it now:

Tera Petkus is a hardy variety makes a slow growth in the fall, and is extremely late starting upright growth in the spring.

Results of all tests show it produced from 50 to 75% as much grazing as the more familiar Abruzzi variety.

Tetra Petkus is stiff strawed and tall. The straws are much larger in diameter than common rye, and the leaf is thicker. The grain size is also considerably larger than common types.

It is hard to get yield comparison between common rye and Tetra Petkus because of sterility encountered when planted in adjacent plots. However, when in separate plots, this year's results showed favorable yields in comparison with common varieties. At several locations, the grain yield was outstanding, while at others it was only average.

The new variety is at least 10 days or 2 weeks later maturing than Abruzzi.

Tests on Tetra Petkus will continue this year. Meanwhile, the agronomists say the variety seems to have very little place in Virginia other than for grain production. Until additional questions are answered by research, it is not recommended.

Hiroshima was blasted by the atomic bomb on August 6, 1945.

Winters Milder Summers Warm

Are summers in Virginia really getting hotter, or does it only seem that way? Are winters actually milder, or does the we-used-to-skate-on-the-river school of old timers merely imagine it?

Statistics taken from Weather Bureau records and converted into "average summer temperatures" and "average winter temperatures" supply the answers— Virginia summers have been getting slightly warmer and winters considerably milder, as a general trend, for some 60 years.

The average summer temperature has increased by .96 of a degree since just before the turn of the century. This may seem like little enough difference, but the trend is there. And it takes some powerfully hot or cold days to make even that much difference in average temperatures for a whole season.

Average winter temperatures are much less cold. The average has increased by 4.58 degrees in a little more than 60 years. That means that winters have been getting about one degree milder every 13 years.

Weather Bureau records for Virginia, weighed to include temperatures reported throughout the state, cover the years 1891 through 1953. Average summer temperatures for each year were arrived at by combining the average temperatures for June, July and August; average winter temperatures by using the averages for December, January and February.

Such seasonal calculations had never been made by the Weather Bureau, locally or nationally.

In an attempt to get at the trend, average summer and winter temperatures were calculated for the first half of the period 1891-1953, and for the second half.

The average summer temperature in the first half of the period was 73.455 degrees. For the second half it was 73.991 degrees.

The average winter temperature in the first half of the period was 36.061 degrees. For the second half it was 38.469 degrees.

Shown in those figures is a gain of .536 of a degree in summer temperatures from the first half of the period to the second. The [illegible] able gain in winter [illegible] is 2.408 degrees.

But when those figures [illegible] ted to find what the [illegible] call a "trend line," it turn[illegible] from 1891 to 1953 summer [illegible] tures increased by .96 of [illegible] and winter temperatures [illegible] degrees.

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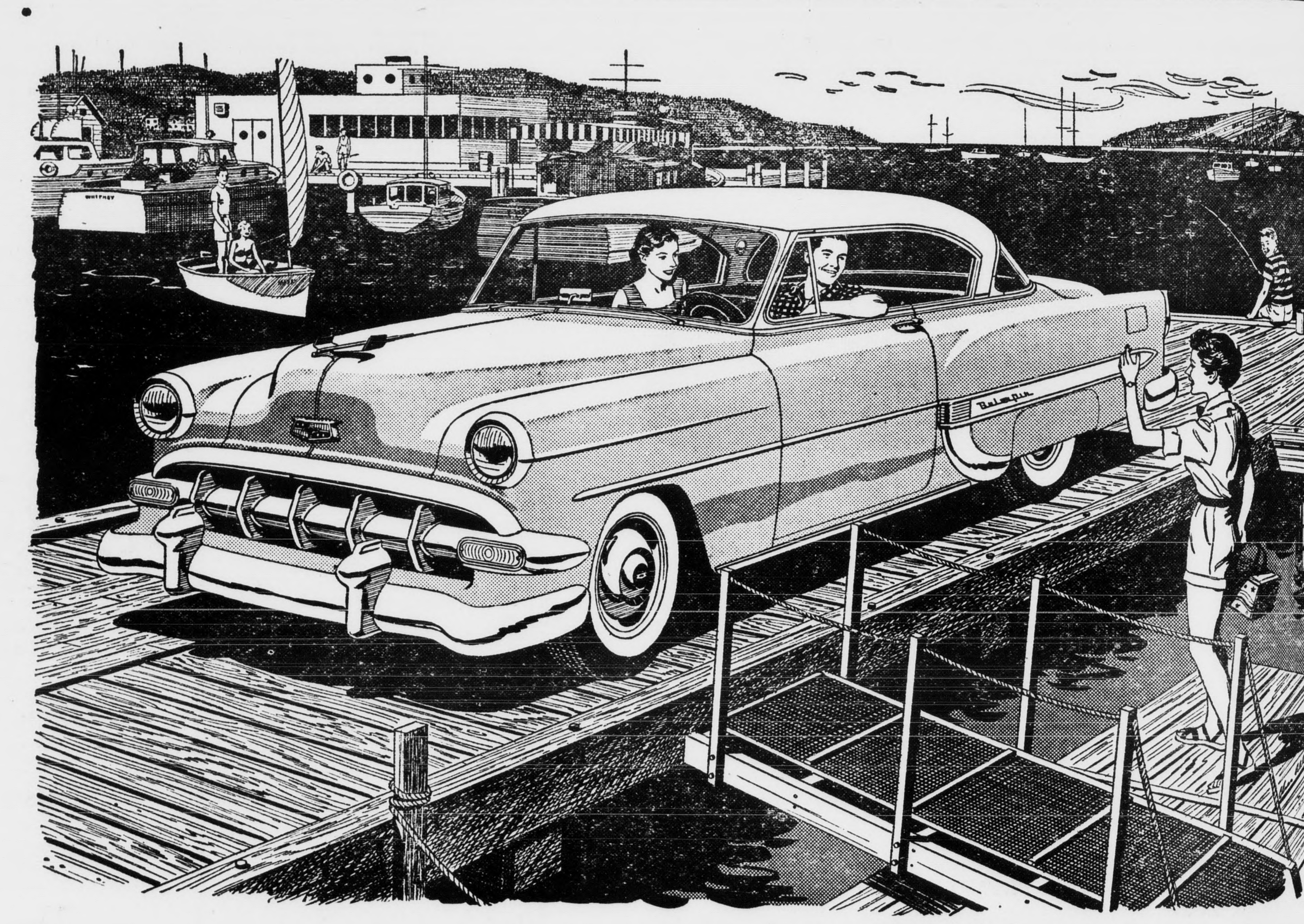

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News Around Town

By Mrs. Calvin Robinson

I liked this from the Irish Digest: "Most people believe in law and order as long as they can lay down the law and give the orders."

There will be no wrestling match in Lynchburg tonight, due to the [illegible] show at the City Armory. We attended the bouts last Thursday night, and saw a number of Appomattox and Evergreen people there.

A tremendous remodeling job has been done at Jenkins' Store here and we know that you will want to go by for a "look-see." It really looks like a brand new store, and a number of new lines have been added. We extend congratulations.

Rapid progress is being made on the new educational building at the Liberty Baptist Church. We drove by last night, and were surprised at how rapidly they are coming along on a huge $75,000 building project.

Subscription note: Frequently our readers inquire as to sending the home-town newspaper to those in the armed forces overseas. We are glad to do so, and as a special concession we send the paper at the same rate as locally. Just be sure you get the correct and complete address, and keep us posted if and when the address changes. We send lots of copies overseas.

Division Superintendent J. A. Burke announced yesterday that W. [illegible] Motley, of Halifax County, has been added to the faculty at Appomattox High School as assistant to Henry B. Pack in the vocational agriculture department.

Here's one that fits in with the drouth: It is from the Journeyman Barber:

Two disgruntled farmers liked to gripe to each other.

"Never did see hay grow as short as mine this summer," grumbled one.

"You think yours is short," snapped the other. "I had to lather mine to mow it."

A man is always as young as he feels, but seldom as important.—Tit-Bits, London.

Those who say you can't take it with you never saw a car packed for a vacation trip. —Sat. Even. Post

Don't forget the opening football game tomorrow night at the Town Park. It has been on the warm-side for football, but Coach Bragg has been hard at work getting the Blue Hornets of A. H. S. ready for the first home game of what we hope will be a successful season. And the new seats along the sidelines should make it better for spectators to see the game. Incidently, we had a letter last week rom Charlie Hilt, who was a popular A. H. S. coach a few years back. He is in Ohio. Glad to hear from him, and know he will be watching the football stories in this paper.

FROM OUR FILES

(Events of five years ago)

Eston Harvey gets Carnegie Study Award.

Fire does heavy damage at Hunter Lumber Company here.

Appomattox has 84 "corn club" members.

Dr. S. S. Shouse resigns as health officer for the county.

Crawford Davidson goes up to a Class A baseball league.

County schools open new session.

WOODMEN NEWS

The Supreme Forest Woodman Circle, Grove 73, met in the home of Mrs. Catherine Robertson Monday, Aug. 30. Mrs. Esther Dobbins, of Waynesboro, the State Manager, was present at this meeting. She gave an interesting talk on the Woodman Circle and its history.

Mrs. Edna Blackwell was reappointed as financial secretary of Robert E. Lee Grove 73.

After a social hour, Mrs. Robertson served delicious refreshments which everyone enjoyed.

Concord Rt. 2

Concord, Route 2 News.- O, Boy' Hasn't the weather been terrific for several days. Dry and hot!

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Ripley, Jr. and children, of Lynchburg, spent Labor Day with Mrs. Ripley's mother, Mrs. S. E. Anderson and sister, Mrs. Martin Kraus and Mr. Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Alvis and daughter, of Newport News were holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Alvis and family. Also Miss Annie Alvis, of Richmond, Ky., and Mrs. DeWitt Evans and family, of Appomattox.

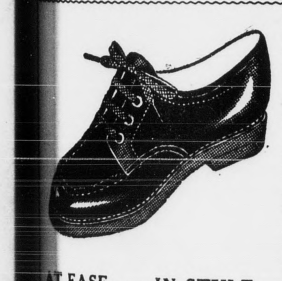
Miss Dorothy Braswell and girl friend, of Charlotte, N. C. were Sunday night guests of Miss Braswell's aunt, Mrs. B. D. Stratton. They were here to attend the Taylor reunion on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Barber, of South Carolina expect to visit Mrs. S. E. Anderson and family this week.

The Hebron Baptist Sunday School contributed $100 to the March of Dimes Fund last Sunday morning.

Rev. Randolph Martin, of Trinity Church conducted the prayer meeting last Wednesday night at Hebron Baptist Church. His message was very inspiring and helpful. We wish Randolph a successful carrer in his ministry. He's a very promising young man.

There is room for 40 people to stand at one time on the Statue of Liberty's head.



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Spout Spring

Spout Spring, Sept. 7.- Rev. Pat Giles, J. H. Cyrus, Robert Roach, Raymond Page and Norman Ferguson are attending the Nationwide Fellowship convention of the Bible Baptist Field held in Detroit, Michigan this week. Raymond Page will continue on to Springfield, Missouri to enter Bible Baptist College.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. Edell Martin and Marie spent Saturday in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Meredith Griffin spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Griffin and daughter, at Gladys.

Pfc. Jack D. Layne, who is stationed in Korea writes his parents that he has been promoted to the rank of Corporal.

Mrs. Norman H. Jones was hostess to the W. S. C. S. of the Salem Methodist Church at her home last Wednesday night. Miss Hazel Moon was the guest speaker at this meeting.

Mrs. H. S. Jones, Sr. has returned to her home after spending some time with her daughter and family, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey McFadden spent last Wednesday in Crewe.

MORE FARMERS BENEFIT FROM THE MODERN MACHINE AGE

Mechanical power has taken much of the back-breaking work out of farming within the last decade or so.

Agricultural engineers at VPI point out that farming is still a hard job—but no longer does the American farmer have to rely solely on muscle power to get his tasks out of the way.

Increase in mechanization of U. S. farms has been pronounced since 1940, especially in the South. Figures recently compiled in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, show that from 1940 to 1953, numbers of farm tractors of all types in this country increased about 185%, and for motor trucks, the increase was about 150%.

Numbers of farm tractors in the southern states bordering the Mississippi River, and east of the river increased sixfold during the same period.

On the other hand, farm automobiles for the country as a whole have increased since 1940 by less than 10%.

Since 1942, the number of farms with milking machines has increased by about 180%, while the number of field-type cornpickers has increased about 400%. The number of grain combines on farms in 1953 exceeded 900,000, compared to 375,000 in 1945, and only about 69,000 in 1930.

ATTEND CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP

Three VPI staff members have been named to attend the ninth annual conference on citizenship to be held in Washington, D. C., September 15-17.

They are: P. H. DeHart and Miss Maude E. Wallace, assistant director of the VPI Agricultural Extension Service; and J. M. Tyree, associate state 4-H agent.

The conference, under the auspices of the board of directors of the Federally chartered National Conference on Citizenship, co-sponsored by the Department of Justice and the National Education Association, will bring together about 1200 men, women, and youths from all sections of the nation. They represent about 800 private and public organizations and agencies.

The 1954 conference theme is "The Three Branches of the Federal Government — Yesterday — Today and Tomorrow."

HIS NAME WAS PETE

By William Faulkner
(Reprinted in observance of National Dog Week)

Is there any way to stop the senseless killing of thousands of dogs by hit-and-run automobile drivers? Perhaps if every auto driver in the country could be made to read Nobel Prize Winner William Faulkner's bitterly reproachful article, written after the hit-and-run death of his dog Pete, such tragedies would be less frequent.

His name was Pete. He was just a dog, a 15-months-old Pointer, still almost a puppy even though he had spent one hunting season learning to be the dog he would have been in another two or three if he had lived that long.

But he was just a dog. He expected little of the world into which he came without past and nothing of immortality either:- Food (he didn't care what nor how little just so it was given with affection—a touch of a hand, a voice he knew even if he could not understand and answer the words it spoke); the earth to run on; air to breathe; sun and rain in their seasons and the covied quail which were his heritage long before he knew the earth and felt the sun, whose scent he knew already from his staunch and faithful ancestry before he himself ever winded it. That was all he wanted. But that would have been eough to fill the eight or ten or 12 years of his natural life because 12 years are not very many and it doesn't take much to fill them.

Yet short as 12 years are, he should normally have outlived four of the kind of motorcars which killed him—cars capable of climbing hills too fast to avoid a grown Pointer dog. But Pete didn't outlive the first of the four. He wasn't chasing it; he had learned not to do that before he was allowed on highways. He was standing on the road waiting for his little mistress on the horse to catch up, to squire her safely home. He shouldn't have been in the road. He paid no road tax, held no driver's license, didn't vote. Perhaps his trouble was that the motor car which lived in the same yard he lived in had a horn and brakes on it, and he thought they all did. To say he didn't see the car because the car was between him and the late afternoon sun is a bad excuse because that brings the question of vision into it and certainly no one unable with the sun at his back to see a grown Pointer dog on a curveless, two-lane highway would think of permitting himself to drive a car at all, let alone one without either horn or brakes, because next time Pete might be a human child and killing human children with motor cars is against the law.

No, the driver was in a hurry that was the reason. Perhaps he had several miles to go yet and was already late for supper. That was why he didn't have time to stop or drive around Pete. And since he didn't have time to do that, naturally he didn't have time to stop afterward, besides Pete was only a dog flung, broken and crying, into a roadside ditch and anyway the car had passed him by then and the sun was at Pete's back now, so how could the driver be expected to hear his crying?

But Pete has forgiven him. In his year and a quarter of life he never had anything but kindness from human beings; he would gladly give the other six or eight or ten of it rather than make one late for supper.

On October 3, 1941, Hitler announced that Russia was defeated, never to rise again.

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VETERANS' TRAINING

Veterans Administration issued a check-list for veterans planning to go to school this fall under the Korea GI Bill.

The first item is the choice of a goal, and of a training program that will lead to the goal. VA explained that since the law allows a veteran only one change of program, he should make sure he chooses the correct program.

The second item is for veterans who are not sure about their GI training goals. VA said these veterans may request vocational counseling to help them arrive at a sound choice of training. Veterans who wish counseling should apply for it well in advance of their cut - off dates.

The third point is to be certain the course they plan to take has been approved for Korea GI training by the state in which the school is located. This information is available from any VA regional office in the field, but it is not available in VA headquarters at Washington, D C.

The fourth point tells veterans to complete arrangements for admittance to the school of their choice before filing applications with VA.

The fifth point urges veterans to send their applications for training to VA as soon as possible after they have completed arrangements with the schools of their choice for admittance.

The sixth point instructs veterans to check their VA application carefully before mailing them to VA. Each application must be accompanied by a photostat or certified copy of the veteran's separation papers and the completed document must be sent to the vetran's nares' VA regional office, not to the Washington, D. C. headquarters of VA.

The seventh point involves veterans with dependents. VA said these veterans should have the necessary proof of dependency ready when VA requests it. For a wife, this would mean a photostat of the marriage ceretificate and, for a child a photostat of the birth certificate.

The eighth point has to do with finances. VA urges veterans to take along enough money of their own to tide them over the first two months of training. It takes that long, under the law, for a veteran's first GI allowance check to reach him.

The final point applies to veterans who already have started training under the Korea GI Bill. VA reminds these veterans that they and their schools must submit the monthly certification of training to VA as soon as possible after the end of each month of training so VA may pay the veterans their GI allowances on time.

STORAGE PROBLEMS BESET GARDNERS

It's about time to stop growing and start storing—at least for most crops in the home garden.

That's the word from VPI horticulturists.

The time of planting is almost over, but should still be lots of good growing in the garden for many days to come. Many of the vegetables won't last long without proper storage.

Storing vegetables isn't hard. Good storage facilities are already available in many homes. A cool well-ventilated celler is an ideal place to store many root crops. If the cellar has a furnace, the room may be divided off at one end and made into a storage for such vegetagles as beets, carrots, rutabagas, and potatoes.

Store onions in a dry well-ventlated place such as an attic. Squash may be kept in a dry, well-ventlated cellar or an insulated building where they will not freeze. Store cabbage in an outdoor cellar or pit —but not in a basement.

Specially constructed trenches or pits may also be used for celery.

Harvest beans and peas as soon as they are mature. Spread them in a dry, warm room or on the attic floor, until they are thoroughly dry. Then shell and store them in a dry, well-aired place. If they are infested with weevils, fumigate them with carbon disulfide.

ROAMING ANIMALS SPREAD DISEASE OF DAIRY CATTLE

The roaming dog, and other animals have a lot to do with spreading brucellosis of dairy cattle. Dr. S. L. Kalison, veterinarian at VPI says one's own dog is often the worst offender.

It's hard to control all animals but try to do so. In any case, vaccinating all heifer calves is a vital step in controlling the disease.

Dr. Kalison says to vaccinate when the calves are between the ages of four and eight months. The resistance or immunity induced at four months is just as strong, for all practical purposes, as that which develops in a calf vaccinated at eight months.

Contrary to some beliefs, vaccination can't infect a herd that is already clean. Dr. Kalison says that vaccinating healthy animals just helps them build up resistance to brucellosis.

HEART PALPITATION DUE TO NERVES

Probably more persons worry about palpitation of the heart than about any other trouble, and in most cases they are wasting their energies because they'll never die of this symptom or get into serious trouble because of it.

Usually, palpitation is due to nervousness and not to heart disease, and hence it never kills the person. Often palpitation is just a more rapid beating of the heart, but sometimes it is also a more forcible beating. In many cases a highly nervous person, after a fright, is just more conscious of his heart action with which one wakes from terrible nightmare.

Occasionally, with palpitation there may be some missing of beats, with a feeling that from time to time the heart turns over or thumps. Again, these so-called extra systoles or extra beats are usually harmless, and do not require any treatment.

A doctor said, "For years in my office I used to keep on the shelf near my desk a copy of Sir James Mackenzie's big book, in which he the greatest heart specialist of his day, said under the heading, Treatment of Missing Beats, 'The patient must learn to get used to them!' My father had them from the time he was 48 until he was 84. As he used to say, he knew they were harmless, but, still, he did not like them."

What should be done about an attack of palpitation? The big thing is not to get frightened and start sending for doctors. The most stupid thing a nervous woman, who after a fright or a violent argument has got a spell of palpitation, is to call doctors and then go the hospital, have four or five electrocardiograms made, get into an oxygen tent, and get some cornisone, and some penicillin. Eventually, she is likely to get so scared that it will be hard for her to get back her peace of mind and health.

"SLOW DOWN AND LIVE" CAMPAIGN SEEMS TO BE GETTING RESULTS

Figures from the 24 Northeastern and Southern states participating in the unprecedented 1954 summertime highway safety campaign, Slow Down and Live, show an over-all reduction of 6.4 per cent in traffic deaths for the month of July this year as compared with the same month last year, it was announced today by the secretaries of the two groups of states.

Highway deaths in the region which includes every state from Maine to Texas, totaled 1,288 this July. Last year's figure was 1,376 for the month.

The 11 Northeastern states taking part in the safety move report an over-all drop of 10.2 per cent below the 1953 July level. The 13 Southern states report a drop of four per cent. For the 24-state area, the reduction represents a saving of 88 lives in the month.

Captain John deWinter of the Maine State Police, secretary of the Northeastern State Safety Coordinators group, and Mr. Don Costa, of the Alabama State Safety Commission, secretary of the Southern State Safety Coordinators, list 12 states as having death reductions for July. They are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Caroline, Tennessee and Virginia. Two states Kentucky and Rhode Island, had no change from last year's figures, and Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire and New Jersey had traffic fatility increases.

ADDS TO BUYING POWER IN OLD DOMINION

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 9.- Direct buying power of $112,000,000 was created in Virginia and West Virginia last year by eight Du Pont plants in the two states, the company reported today.

The figure, developed in Du Pont's annual economic survey of its Virginia and West Virginia manufacturing operations, amount to about 2½ per cent of 1953 retail sales in the region. It concluded:

Purchases of 337,500,000 worth of materials and services for the Du Pont plants in the two states from about 2,100 Virginia and West Virginia companies.

The business stimulation represented by the plants' 1953 payrolls of $74,500,000.

The company pointed out that the total does not include purchases made in the two states for Du Pont manufacturing operations elsewhere.

Information in the survey for the Du Pont Belle, W. Va., Works, near Charleston, was cited as an indication of the extent to which community business may be supported by a single plant. More than 50 local firms supplied the plant with from $9,500 to more than $3,000,000 worth of materials or services during the year. Companies included sellers of West Virginia coal which the plant consumed at the rate of a trainload a day, as well as many of the chemical firms in the area, one of which shipped the plant an average of 10 tanks of one product every 30 days.